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LABOR CLARION

Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

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Volunteers Enthusiastically Join in Circulation of Petitions for Referendum on "Hot Cargo" Bill

Petitions to place the "hot cargo" law on the ballot, and for it thus to be passed on by California voters in the November election of 1942, are now in circulation. Volunteers are circulating the petitions, and are reported to be enthusiastic in offering their services.

From the office of the California State Federation of Labor, announcement was made that the petitions have been forwarded to each central labor council and each building trades council in the State, in addition to certain departmental councils existing in the larger cities. These central bodies will be responsible for passing the petitions along to their various affiliated unions, and the latter in turn will be asked to secure signatures through officers or members who will volunteer to take on the work.

Workers Are Cautioned

In forwarding the petitions Secretary Vandeleur of the State Federation asked that especial direction be given to the volunteer workers in relation to observance of the rules for obtaining signatures. These rules are printed on the back cover of each petition (which contains space for fifty signatures), and each circulator is asked to read them carefully before engaging in the work, as it is essential that the petitions be in "ship shape" when they are finally filled and ready for notarizing.

The loss of any name, through careless or illegal signing of the petition, might prove to be vital. Each signature will be checked by the proper legal officials when the petitions are presented to them for verification, and the law is specific in relation to the procedure which these officials must follow in checking the names presented. Circulators of the petitions and signers thereof should therefore exercise great care.

No Time to Lose

Time is an essential element with which the unions are confronted, since the petitions must be filed by August 15. Every member of the labor movement and their friends in all walks of life are urged to sign the petition at the earliest possible moment. Do not wait to be solicited—make it your business to hunt the solicitor and to learn where the petition may be found—especially with reference to your own union—in order that you may be in a position to direct others to the proper place. It's up to all to "get busy—quick!"

Statement by Federation

On placing the petitions in circulation officials of the State Federation of Labor issued the following statement:

"All differences of opinion regarding the best means of fighting 'Nazi Bill 877,' which restricts the three basic rights of free labor to strike, picket and boycott, have been completely dissolved in the unanimous decision reached by the State Federation of Labor and its affiliates to carry the issue straight to the people of California through the petitioning for a referendum.

"The anti-labor press, exemplified especially by the Los Angeles *Times,* have already accepted labor's challenge by arrogantly denying the organized labor movement's chance to win such a referendum.

"To labor, this fight is one of life and death. The executive council of the Federation realizes only too well what is involved and wishes to impress upon the membership of its affiliates the full significance of this fight and what it means to labor.

"Less than four weeks are available to get 132,500 signatures to the petitions already in circulation. Although the A.F.L. has some 600,000 members in the State, it cannot be assumed that each of these will sign the petitions unless their attention is called to the gravity of the situation. In fact, more than 132,500 signatures will be required because there are bound to be a great number disqualified in the check-up. It has been estimated that at least 250,000 names will have to be obtained in order to be sure that the necessary number will remain after eliminations.

Tremendous Task for Labor

"This is a tremendous job, considering the time that is left in which to accomplish it. Only by the active participation and energetic support of the membership of organized labor can this life-and-death fight of California labor be won.

"To get these signatures and combat the propaganda that is being so widely distributed against it by the open-shop interests in the State, it is going to take money and lots of it. You can't fight machine guns with bean-shooters! And this is precisely what is happening. The backers of this fascist bill have pooled their financial resources to defeat the petitioning for a referendum. Against their thousands labor must match them with more than nickels.

Financial Support Needed

"Every union is asked to give this their immediate and most serious study and respond with real financial support to the State Federation's anti-nazi campaign. Advertisements, publicity, organization and numerous other activities will have to be carried on to put over our petitions, and later the referendum itself. This all takes money. Whatever expenses the labor movement will incur in this fight will be cheap compared to future costs that would have to be met, once this bill became operative.

"The war and issues closely associated with it tend to diminish the importance and full significance of this threat to the organized labor movement of this State. Because of this it is more urgent than ever for labor not to permit itself to be lulled into a false sense of security. The open-shoppers will use every argument to discredit the campaign for a referendum, and labor must be in a good position to fight back."

Labor Day Committee Meeting Saturday Night

The General Labor Day Committee will meet tomorrow (Saturday) evening in the Labor Temple.

The committee is composed of delegates from each of the unions affiliated with the Labor Council and the Building and Construction Trades Council. The various unions are urged to have their delegates in attendance tomorrow evening, at which time the personnel of the sub-committees is to be announced, together with their duties and the dates of their meetings.

These sub-committees, upon request, give advice to any union on the subjects of preparation of floats, providing uniforms for marchers and securing music.

The General Committee is stressing the importance of making this year's celebration of Labor Day an outstanding one in view of the workers' important place in the national defense program, and which can best be exemplified through a record participation in the parade and making distinctive contributions to its colorful features.

Union Offers Rejected—Negotiations Deadlock in Restaurant Controversy

Two meetings of representatives of the local culinary unions and restaurant owners this week have failed to effect a change in the situation wherein sixty-seven restaurants are closed, the workers having refused to accept a 25 per cent cut in wages and a longer work-week on demand of the San Francisco Employers' Council in an attempt to bring about its own plan for bargaining between the unions and the restaurant owners and managers.

Mayor Brings About Meetings

Last week, Mayor Rossi was instrumental in having the contending groups agree to a meeting having for its purpose the negotiation of a basis of settlement. The first meeting between the parties at interest was held with Federal Conciliator Andrew J. Gallagher on Tuesday, at which Mayor Rossi sat in but did not participate.

Gallagher has been attempting to have the restaurants opened while negotiations proceeded. At Tuesday's meeting the unions made such a proposal and that the employees receive "the same wages and enjoy the same conditions as those existing in the majority of restaurants in San Francisco." Employers turned down the proposal and it was then agreed that negotiations be started with the restaurants remaining closed.

Negotiations in Deadlock

At the meeting on Wednesday, held at the headquarters of the Employers' Council, it was reported that the negotiations had broken down abruptly.

Federal Conciliator Gallagher, who presided at the two-hour session, said the meeting came to an end after the employer group insisted that a master contract be negotiated not only for the closed establishments but also including the city's tea rooms and dairy lunches.

He said the union negotiators refused to accept such a plan, declaring they were willing only to negotiate with the closed restaurants, get them open and get employees back to work.

The union representatives, according to Gallagher, said they would be ready after that to discuss negotiation of a contract covering the tea rooms and dairy lunches as well.

Gallagher announced he would launch separate conferences with both sides in an attempt to again bring them together at a negotiating session.

Union Representatives' Statement

Wednesday afternoon the Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers and Bartenders issued the following statement in relation to the attempts which they had made to bring about settlement of the existing situation:

"Unable to club more than a pitifully few San Francisco restaurants into locking out their employees in order to widen his jurisdiction over industries in the city, Almon E. Roth, president of the Employers' Council, was forced to turn to Mayor Rossi for assistance.

"He appealed to all manner of so-called civic organizations in San Francisco, and those organizations in turn appealed to the Mayor to intercede—that the sixty-seven Roth restaurants might be reopened.

"The union representatives, headed by William McCabe of the Bartenders, and John A. St. Peter,

(*Continued on Page Two*)

Negotiations Deadlock in Restaurant Controversy

(*Continued from Page One*)

secretary of the Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers, agreed to meet with Roth.

"Immediately, Roth broke faith with the unions, with the Mayor, with Andrew J. Gallagher, federal conciliator, with the restaurant industry and with the people of San Francisco.

"He flatly refused to attempt to negotiate a settlement of the current restaurant lockout on the basis of the understanding arrived at in the preliminary conferences with the officials Monday and Tuesday.

"At the insistence of the Mayor and the Federal Conciliator, representatives of the Joint Board of Culinary Workers and Bartenders met with Almon E. Roth and other officials of the Employers' Council for the purpose of re-opening the sixty-seven restaurants.

Sought to Widen Field

"Before negotiations could be started, Mr. Roth, in characteristic fashion, immediately sought to extend his jurisdiction and become the 'goon' for forty additional restaurants not involved in any way in the current dispute. He insisted that negotiations include forty restaurants with which the unions now have contracts and under which they are working without discord.

"If Mr. Roth were permitted to do that, it would be only the matter of a series of steps until he could throw every collective bargaining agreement in San Francisco into the waste-basket—just as Hitler tears up treaties—and cause unending turmoil.

"Those agreements represent long struggle on the part of the unions, and in some cases represent the termination of strife. They cannot and will not be lightly tossed aside in order that Mr. Roth may expand his jurisdiction to new continents.

"Let Down Their Hair"

"The spokesman for the Employers' Council told Mayor Rossi that if the disputants would meet and 'let their hair down' a settlement could be reached.

"The union representatives went into the meeting and 'let their hair down.'

"Mr. Roth immediately tried to give them a good close trimming. He failed to succeed.

"Mr. Roth is not yet the dictator of San Francisco. He is not yet the dictator of the restaurant industry—as proved by the hundreds of restaurants operating peacefully with the unions, and the paltry few he has been able to club into closing."

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LOCAL HOUSING PROJECT

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, through the chairman of its board, has notified the San Francisco Real Estate Board that the work on the company's $12,500,000 housing propect in this city is to go forward without delay, and that rumors of abandonment of the project are without foundation. A representative of the contractors for "Parkmerced," as the project will be known, stated that work was expected to begin within 30 days.

JOINT RETURN IN TAX BILL

The House ways and means committee last Monday refused, 15 to 10, to eliminate the mandatory joint return provision from the pending tax bill. This provision, abolishing individual income tax returns by husbands and wives, has been the center of a heated controversy since its tentative adoption a month ago. Representative Cooper of Tennessee, as spokesman for the committee, asserted that the requirement of joint returns would not affect taxpayers unless their net taxable income was in excess of $4000.

Full War-Time Power Asked

Congressional leaders disclosed last Wednesday that the War Department had asked Congress to give the Department war-time powers, including authority to hold draftees, National Guardsmen and reservists "for the duration," and to send an American expeditionary force outside the Western Hemisphere if and when the army high command deems it necessary.

The report also asked Congress to remove entirely the provision of existing law limiting the number of draftees that can be in the army at any one time to 900,000.

Bill on Enforcement of Labor Contracts Signed

Governor Olson last week signed the bill to provide for the enforcement of collective bargaining agreements, and it becomes effective September 13. Its enactment was opposed by union labor.

The measure was introduced by Senators Hays (Fresno), Brown (Shoshone), Rich (Marysville) and Gordon (Napa county), and was part of the program of legislation which included the "hot cargo." It declares "any collective bargaining agreement between an employer and a labor organization shall be enforceable at law or in equity, and a breach of such collective bargaining agreement by any party thereto shall be subject to the same remedies, including injunctive relief, as are available on other contracts in the courts of this State."

Originally, the bill would also have declared "any attempt to cause, induce or compel a violation of a collective bargaining agreement to be unlawful." This was deleted, as were other provisions before the bill was finally approved.

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Sabotage Act Test Goes To State Supreme Court

First serious test of interpretation of the recently enacted "Sabotage Prevention Act" in its relation to peaceful picketing and "union activities" was placed before the State Supreme Court this week.

Attorneys for the State Federation of Labor, the Los Angeles Building Trades Council, the District Council of Carpenters and the Millmen's Union, petitioned the court to restrain Superior Judge Henry M. Willis from further interfering with a union picket line around barracks under construction by Victor J. Nelson, near Lancaster, in southern California.

Position Taken by Unions

Nelson, the unions claim, seeks immunity from picketing as a "national defense project." The barracks will house British flyers in training.

Petitioners' affidavits charged that Nelson was operating a non-union shop and paying wages under the union scales and that picketing by the carpenters had been "peaceful and entirely legal." The court is asked to dissolve an injunction against the union activities, granted July 10 by Judge Willis, and to forbid further interference.

Statement by Attorney

Clarence E. Todd of San Francisco, who has appeared successfully in a number of picketing cases in behalf of the State Federation and various unions, is the attorney for the petitioners. In discussing the pending action Mr. Todd said:

"A careful study of the Sabotage Prevention Act by State Senator Robert Kenny and myself convinced us that this Act, or rather the intention of the Act, does not apply to peaceful picketing. The language of the Act specifies 'unlawful interference with property' but qualifies in another section that 'nothing herein shall forbid activities of labor unions'."

More About Those Taxes

The House ways and means committee on Wednesday formally approved twelve new or increased excise levies to raise approximately $325,000,000 annually. The so-called "hidden" taxes officially incorporated into the bill were:

Passenger automobiles, tax increased from 3½ to 7 per cent; theater and other admissions, lower exemptions from 20 cents to 9 cents (exempts all men in uniform from the levy); tires and tubes, now 2½ and 4½ cents a pound, increased to 5 and 9 cents a pound.

Imposition of a flat 5 per cent tax on telephone bills; lower exemptions and increased rates on existing telephone and telegraph toll taxes; commercial trucks and automobiles, 2½ per cent to 5 per cent; imposition of a 5 per cent tax on total bills in cabarets; reduced exemptions in club dues.

Imposition of a 10 per cent tax on phonographs, records and musical instruments; increased tax on radios from 5½ to 10 per cent; increased tax on mechanical refrigerators from 5½ to 10 per cent; imposition of a tax of 2 cents per 1000 on matches.

Chairman Doughton said the committee would complete its work on the entire bill by Wednesday night and that he would seek to bring it up on the floor of the House next Monday.

N. Y. WAITERS GET INCREASE

One hundred and forty restaurant owners in Manhatan Borough, New York City, have signed union agreements granting their waiters increases of at least $2 a week.



Watchmakers' Union

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400 Suspect Saboteurs At Mare Island Yard, Says Report to Senate

A Washington dispatch last Tuesday stated that disclosure of widespread sabotage and confidential information that the Navy Department had reason to suspect that 400 persons at Mare Island navy yard were saboteurs, spurred the Senate in passing a bill authorizing establishment of a special force to investigate "any existing or threatened espionage or sabotage" in naval shore establishments.

The force, for which the Senate authorized an annual $1,000,000 appropriation, also could inquire into "subversive or other activities contrary to the interests of the United States."

Committee Chairman Makes Report

The vote was 41 to 14. The measure must be returned to the House, which, when it passed the legislation, allowed $3,000,000 a year for police hire.

The naval information on sabotage was spread on the record by Senator Walsh (Massachusetts) of the naval affairs committee, who disclosed that not only had there been numerous acts of destruction, but communist and nazi activity as well at shore establishments.

Reading from a confidential report prepared by the Navy Department for the committee, Senator Walsh, the committee chairman, said the acts of sabotage, and attempted sabotage, have occurred recently at Mare Island and at Norfolk, Boston, Indian Head, Md., and Philadelphia in the East.

Strong Declaration by Johnson

Senator Hiram W. Johnson of California, who vigorously opposed the bill at the naval committee hearings, told the Senate that Secretary of Navy Knox was "irresponsible" and that "this is a bill to give a private army to Frank Knox." He urged enlargement of the existing navy intelligence unit.

Senator Johnson was further quoted in the news dispatch as follows:

"We don't need to fear sabotage now that Joe Stalin is on our side. I hate both Stalin and Hitler. I'd like to put them in an elevated cage and let them fight it out. I'd not break my neck to help either of them."

At the Mare Island Yard

Reading a report on the Mare Island navy yard, Senator Walsh said: "The danger of sabotage here lies in the fact that a great number of these workers are of Italian and German extraction and that the headquarters of German espionage in the United States is located at San Francisco."

The estimated number of suspects in that yard at present is approximately 400, according to the report. It was further stated: "Of course, none of these have been thoroughly investigated due to the lack of experienced, trained investigators."

In Eastern Plants

Continuing to read from the confidential report, Senator Walsh referred to various specific instances of sabotage and suspected sabotage in and near eastern shipyards. One incident which he mentioned was that "periodically the *Daily Worker* (communist newspaper) publishes a Brooklyn Navy Yard edition and sends 12 and 14-year-old girls to the vicinity of the navy yard to sell it to the civilian workers as they leave."

With reference to the report made by Senator Walsh, Commander G. M. Keller of the Twelfth Naval Headquarters (San Francisco) was quoted as saying: "If the Senator has such information he has more than we have. I am afraid I can't say anything about it."

It is recalled that twenty-eight workmen were recently discharged at the Mare Island yard for "subversive activities." Naval spokesmen then described the discharges as "precautionary" and said that no sabotage had actually been committed at the yard.

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WELSH COAL MINERS' VOTE

Almost 100,000 Welsh coal miners turned down a plan last week to cut their summer holidays in half and to work on Sunday nights. Rejecting the advice of their leaders, according to a London dispatch, the miners in South Wales voted, 60,877 to 38,487, against halved vacations, and 54,541 to 44,304 against Sunday night work.

New Laws for California

The end of the 1941 bill signing period left California with 1284 new laws. Governor Olson completed action just before midnight of Saturday on the last of the 1422 measures sent to him by the Legislature.

A recapitulation showed that of the 4012 bills considered by the 1941 Legislature, 1264 received the Governor's signature, 12 more became law without his signature and 8 were passed by both houses over his veto.

In all, Olson rejected 146 proposals—54 by outright vetoes and 92 by the pocket veto route. Some of the bills he signed already are in effect, but the bulk of them will not become enforceable until September 13.

Invite Participation by City in Post-War Plan

San Francisco this week was invited to participate in a five-billion-dollar post-war employment program now being prepared by the Federal Public Work Reserve, a new agency.

Almost "any project, as long as it is publicly owned" could qualify for the program, Clifton E. Hickok of the National Planning Board and Regional Director R. W. Mead of the P.W.R. told Mayor Angelo J. Rossi.

Under such terms, it was pointed out, San Francisco might make needed improvements if they were determined as part of an adequate master plan. The Mayor has considered such a program for such time but nothing concrete thus far has been developed.

Purpose of the Public Work Reserve, Mead and Hickok explained, is to prepare a public works program that will take up the slack in employment and industry when peace curtails the necessity for defense production.

At the present time the agency is merely accepting applications, which should consist of some detailed plans to permit speedy completion of cost estimates. No policy concerning division of cost between the local governmental units and the federal government has been determined.

Plan to Prevent Job Loss Caused by Priority Rules

President Green of the American Federation of Labor has outlined a program of action to prevent "defense unemployment" resulting from application of priorities to strategic metals and materials.

Citing the aluminum industry as one in which dislocation of employment due to priorities has become increasingly acute, he declared that the situation has "now reached the proportions of an industry-wide crisis."

In a letter to Sidney Hillman, associate director of the Office of Production Management, Green declared "decisive action is imperative" and called upon the O.P.M. to "put into effect at once" the plan which he offered for dealing with the situation. A summary of the plan follows:

Full Co-operation Demanded

1. A complete production analysis of affected plants to determine how they may be used for defense.

2. Preferential clearance for defense contracts with these plants.

3. Make it clear to the management of these plants that unless they give full co-operation in the shiftover, the plant "will be placed at the disposal of the federal government."

4. Where defense employment is available because of plant or production expansion in other industries in the same community, intensive apprenticeship and vocational programs should be inaugurated to fit local labor to the jobs anticipated.

5. Steps should be taken to safeguard future employment status of workers whose employment is interrupted by priorities. This would insure that workers would retain seniority, occupational classification, basic wages and other related matters when they return to their normal jobs.

Planned Action Held Vital

President Green emphasized that "in many communities in which plants subjected to priorities are the chief source of employment and income, lack of planned action today is already creating a crisis threatening bankruptcy of the entire community and a permanent dislocation not only of its finance but also of every phase of community life."

"Aluminum workers' unions affiliated with the A.F.L.," he added, "have put on record their unqualified and unreserved desire to give fully of their resources and co-operation in order to further the national defense program. The workers we represent realize that an emergency situation exists in which shortages of aluminum due to defense requirements have resulted in these special conditions."

"Freedom of speech means freedom for every opinion and every group. It means holding open the channels to the public mind, not using them as valves which admit only opinions which are approved."—R. G. Tugwell.

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Changes of address or additions to union mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

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FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1941

The New Speed Limit

Don't make the mistake of trying to go ten miles an hour faster than the speed at which you have been accustomed to travel just because the bill increasing the maximum prima facie speed allowed from forty-five to fifty-five miles an hour has been signed by the Governor.

This warning was issued jointly by James M. Carter and E. Raymond Cato, director of motor vehicles and chief of the California highway patrol, respectively.

Actually, the new law merely legalizes speeds at which motorists have been allowed to travel for a long time, these officials said. Highway patrolmen have recognized for a long time that speeds in excess of forty-five miles an hour could be permitted with safety under certain conditions and have granted some tolerance.

However, fifty-five miles an hour was declared by both Carter and Cato to be close to the "danger point" for any and all conditions, and little tolerance, if any, above that figure will be allowed even under the best of conditions.

The officials also warned that fifty-five miles an hour under many conditions would be regarded as extremely unsafe and would be certain to evoke citations from traffic officers. "Highway officers will continue to enforce the speed laws," they said.

The Social Security Reserve

According to *Labor,* one of the fiercest tugs-of-war Washington has seen in many a moon is under way before a Senate committee, headed by Senator Downey of California, and charged with the duty of investigating the Social Security set-up. The bone of contention is a $5,000,000,000 reserve fund piled up in the federal treasury.

About $2,300,000,000 of this reserve is available for payment of unemployment insurance, an increase of more than $500,000,000 during the last year. In the same period only $403,000,000 was paid out in benefits to unemployed workers.

The remainder of the fund is applicable to the payment of old age pensions under the contributory system which provides protection for more than 50,000,000 workers.

Organized labor contends the reserve is too large, and is campaigning for an increase in benefits for the jobless and larger old age pensions. The American Federation of Labor is the spearhead of this drive. Social Security officials concede the reserve is larger than necessary and agree with labor that it should be reduced through larger benefits.

On the other side are a number of business organizations demanding a reduction in payroll taxes. Their idea is that any changes in Social Security should benefit employers rather than employees.

The job insurance fund comes from a tax on employers, roughly 3 per cent of their payrolls. Trade organizations insist that the tax be reduced to 2 per cent, or lower.

The old age pension fund is drawn from a 2 per cent tax on the first $3000 of every employee's salary, half paid by him and half by his employer. Originally it was to increase at the end of two years, but Congress froze the payments at 2 per cent until 1943. A move to freeze them still further is certain.

Old age benefits are limited to a maximum of $84 a month, and that figure may only be reached by those who started maximum payments at the age of 21 after the passage of the act. Most of those now receiving benefits are getting only about $15 or $16 a month, or less than the average payment under non-contributary old age pension systems, toward which beneficiaries have contributed nothing.

Senator Downey and other members of Congress contend that there should be liberalization of pensions. Downey would reduce the eligible age to 60 and greatly increase the monthly grants, and pay them as a matter of right and not as charity.

Good for Small Towns!

Small towns and rural areas are now leading the way in the nation's public low-rent housing program. Almost one quarter of the housing developments are being built in communities of less than 25,000 population, a survey by the United States Housing Authority shows. More than 70 per cent of the developments are in cities of less than 250,000 people.

"Slums are now recognized as the problems of every town—small and large," says Nathan Straus, U.S.H.A. administrator. "Two-thirds of our farm families live in sub-standard houses. Even the smallest towns have neighborhoods of which local citizens, I am sure, are not proud."

Many small towns, in recognition of these facts, are providing more low-rent houses per capita than New York City. Phenix City, Ala., for example, with a population of 15,351, has 422 U.S.H.A. homes, or 2.7 for each 100 persons. Beverly, N. J., population 2691, has 2.6 dwellings per 100 persons. There are two U.S.H.A. homes for every 100 persons living in Bristol, Va., population 9768. These cities are all providing proportionately ten times more public housing than New York City with its average of 0.25 dwellings per 100 persons.

ATTITUDE UNCHANGED

The right-about face of the Communist party since the nazi invasion of Russia constitutes no reason for us to alter our attitude toward them. Our policy is based upon their opposition to freedom of speech and press, freedom of assemblage, freedom to organize into independent free trade unions and freedom to worship in accord with the dictates of our consciences.—*American Federationist.*

HISTORIC HOMESTEAD

Half the historic steel-making town of Homestead, Pa., scene of the noted labor riots in 1892, will be erased to make room for part of the $85,000,000 defense steel plant expansion there and at Duquesne, Pa., with razing the homes and business of 10,500 persons. About 90 per cent of the bill will be footed by the Government, and 10 per cent by Carnegie-Illinois Steel, a subsidiary of U. S. Steel Corporation.

THAT SAILORS' BONUS

In commenting on the recently-negotiated bonus of $500 for calls made by the steamer American Star at Russian ports, officials of the Seamen's Union (A.F.L.) explained that the high rate was due to the fact that American seamen had been mistreated in Russian ports on recent voyages. These spokesmen added: "The Communist party line changes so rapidly that by the time the ship arrives, Russia might be at war with the United States. No communist-hating sailor or fireman wants to do any time in a Russian concentration camp."

Comment on World Events

International Labor News Service

Little Switzerland, surrounded by hostile forces, has given a fine example of poise and fortitude ever since the beginning of the war. This is undoubtedly largely due to the attitude of her workers, who from the first have made known their determination to defend their country to the utmost.

That the Swiss workers are not wavering, despite the fate of virtually every small nation in Europe, is indicated by a recent article in the organ of the Swiss labor movement. The article points out that aside from Spain, Portugal, Sweden and Finland, which are in a quite special position, the only European country which still retains its real independence and neutrality is Switzerland.

Although politically, and to a still greater degree economically, she is in a tight corner, Switzerland is firmly resolved to assert her independence and to defend it against any act of force, the editor says.

* * *

"These sober statements," the editor goes on to say, "reveal quite clearly the present position of Switzerland. But anybody who believes that we shall be slack, or that we shall fall on our knees, does not know the Swiss people. Of course we have our weaklings, cowards and waverers, who would like to insure against all possible eventualities. But the great mass of the Swiss people is steadfast, and ready to take all steps necessary for defense.

"One would have to see our workers and peasants at meetings where the question of the maintenance of our independence is discussed, to know that the mind of the great mass of the people is sound, and that they can be relied upon. It is the authorities and the army high command that we must call upon to do all that is humanly possible to bring our possibilities of defense up to the maximum of efficiency.

"Even if civilian consumption and our standard of living have to be further reduced, we must accept it. All these sacrifices are trivial compared with what we should have to endure by losing our freedom. The Balkan campaign has given fresh proof that war is now one of machines. Switzerland is a most heavily industrialized country. She is in the position to produce war machines, and she has even made records in munitions production. All that must be done is to raise output to a maximum—and that for our own needs."

* * *

Then the editor warns enemies that conquest of Switzerland would be a tough job. "Any power," he says, "which would like to dominate Switzerland must be made to know that she would have to reckon with enormous losses and that, even if she were successful, she would find an economic and transport system which would be entirely unusable for a long time. So that an attack on our country would not be worth while.

"This is the resolve with which we must throw ourselves into all the measures for our defense—all of us, from the highest to the lowest, from the masses to the Government. If this is done, then, come what may, Switzerland will be able to hold her ground."

Though Switzerland's position is infinitely more dangerous than that of almost any other nation, she displays no sign of panic or hysteria, and goes steadfastly on her way, determined to defend her national integrity no matter what fate may have in store for her.

More military airplanes were delivered by American manufacturers in June than in any previous month in history. The total of 1476 was 142 above the figures for May, the Office of Production Management announced. This sets at rest charges of labor haters that strikes had played havoc with the industry and were hampering the defense program. As a matter of fact, O.P.M. officials revealed, planes are being produced for Britain under the lease-lend program in larger number than pilots can be trained to fly them.

FACING THE FACTS

PHILIP PEARL in A.F.L. Weekly News Service

The House of Representatives administered an extremely wholesome, if bitter, pill to the enemies of labor when it overwhelmingly eliminated the anti-labor provisions of the May Bill.

This was a test vote. The reactionary group in Congress had maneuvered for months in an attempt to find a favorable opportunity to strike a blow at the labor movement. They kept up a running fire of accusations against labor leaders and jumped upon every strike as a pretext for smearing labor unions. Ignoring the truth, they charged labor with failing to co-operate with the defense program. Ignoring the huge profits reaped by corporations, they attacked labor mercilessly for seeking wage increases. Ignoring the fact that the great majority of the men drafted for service in the armed forces are union members or the sons or brothers of union members, they even tried the low dodge of contrasting the $21 monthly pay of soldiers with union wages.

"All Out" Effort Against Labor

Having laid down this barrage, the Tory bloc tried one feint after another to get the vicious Vinson bill considered but were blocked at every turn and forced to sidetrack the measure. Finally, they rallied all their forces behind the May bill in an "all out" effort to smash organized labor.

Consider for a moment the duplicity of this bill. Its avowed purpose—in fact, its only legitimate purpose—was to reduce the draft age limit to twenty-eight years. With this provision the American Federation of Labor had no quarrel. But somehow, while the measure was being considered by the House military affairs committee, a whole flock of new provisions were inserted in the bill and every one of them was directed against the workers.

If the bill had been adopted as reported by the committee, strikes would have been virtually outlawed and compulsory labor would have been as much a fact in this country as in nazi Germany. And this in the name of national defense!

A.F.L. Was on Guard

But the American Federation of Labor promptly and effectively exposed the fraud. President William Green sent a letter to each member of Congress carefully analyzing the dangerous nature of the bill's provisions and presenting them in their true light. Legislative representatives of the American Federation of Labor canvassed the members of the House and quietly but effectively pointed out to them why this bill threatened the future of democracy in America.

The results were apparent in the vote. It was almost a matter of course that the liberal Congressmen and those whose loyalty to organized labor was unquestioned would line up solidly against the objectionable sections of the May bill. But the vote disclosed that even a large number of conservative Congressmen turned thumbs on it, too. It was too raw a deal for them to approve.

But the future results of the stinging defeat suffered by labor's enemies will be even more constructive. The Tories will think twice now before launching any more vicious onslaughts against labor. Anyone who gets kicked in the teeth once doesn't relish going through the same experience again.

Halt Destructive Legislation

And labor probably will not soon be harassed by another blitzkrieg of destructive legislation. It's no fun for a Congressman to bump his head against a stone wall. When he introduces a piece of legislation, he expects at least a fighting chance of getting it adopted—that is unless he has sold out entirely to special interests and is engaging merely in propaganda. But the House of Representatives has now served notice by thumping majorities that it will have no truck with anti-labor legislation and that, we guess, will discourage even the most optimistic labor-haters.

Of course, the C.I.O. sought to claim credit for this significant legislative victory, but they could scarcely do that with a straight face. It was the undisciplined and unpatriotic conduct of communist-dominated C.I.O. unions which provoked the legislative threats to labor in the first place. And, in the second place, their high-pressure lobbying methods almost upset the apple-cart. No self-respecting member of Congress will take orders from any organization under threats, but the great majority of Congressmen are willing to listen to reason. The C.I.O. effort to club Congressmen into line almost proved a boomerang. The American Federation of Labor did the real job, and the workers of the nation will reap the benefits.

Living Costs, Inflation and Price Control

The July number of "Labor's Monthly Survey," issued by the American Federation of Labor, was released last Saturday. The greater part of the text is reprinted below, but with charts and tabular matter omitted as are also the various references to authorities which the "Survey" gives in support of the figures which it uses. Because of the bewildering economic and general conditions with which the nation is confronted, union officials, and union members generally, can with profit note the warnings, facts and conclusions presented in the document, which follows.

Fast rising food costs in the last two months warn us of the new uptrend in prices felt throughout the nation. Cost of the family food budget started slowly upward in November, but since March the rise has been swift indeed. By June, workers' food costs were up on the average 8 per cent above June last year, and in many cities the rise was anywhere from 10 per cent to 13 per cent or more. Some items of the budget were up much more than the average: Eggs 34 per cent, pork chops 30 per cent, butter 25 per cent, sugar 10 per cent.

These are forewarnings of the price inflation which threatens us. In the last world war, price inflation did not begin until late in the second war year, but when prices started upward, the rise continued for over four years. Living costs doubled and wholesale prices rose an average of 145 per cent.

Wholesale Prices Spiral

We are now late in the second year of the second world war. Although living costs as a whole have thus far risen only 3.5 per cent above last June, and 5 per cent above prewar (U. S. average), wholesale prices have spiraled upward since March, and by July 5 were 13 per cent above last year and 17 per cent above prewar. This looks very like the experience of the last war. In fact, the rise in recent weeks is said to be the fastest in history, raising farm prices to 26 per cent above last year (by July 5), textiles to 17 per cent, wholesale foods to 19.5 per cent, with even more drastic rises in some items. The price of raw cotton reached an 11-year high on July 8. If prices continue to rise at recent rates, price inflation could equal or even exceed the sad record of 1916 to 1920. We know that retail prices follow the wholesale trend, that unless inflation is checked we must expect wages to be cut away by rapid living-cost increases.

Labor Loses by Inflation

Labor knows only too well what a price inflation means. Many of us remember the days of World War I when we could not raise wages fast enough to keep up with living costs. After that, came the collapse of 1921 when our gains were swept away in wage cuts and unemployment. We had struggled through the war years to lift wages from 25 cents an hour in 1914 to 61 cents in 1920, only to lose 9 cents out of every 10 cents by the price rise and the 1921 depression. In these eight years (1914 to 1922) the net result of all our efforts was only a 4-cent gain in "real" wages. We saw the same thing repeated in the stock market inflation and collapse of 1929, when in three depression years (1930-1932) we lost 4 cents out of every 10 cents in wage gains won through seven long years of effort. We will not forget the unemployment, the hunger, sickness and despair of the 1930's. History shows that inflation is always followed by depression, with huge losses to labor from wage cuts and unemployment.

Even without counting losses from unemployment, the record of "real" wages alone in the last quarter century shows how labor's efforts for progress have been hamstrung by inflation and depression. Compare the story of these two inflation-depression periods with a time of relatively stable prices: As shown above, from 1914 to 1922 the gain in real wage per hour was 4 cents; from 1922 to 1932, real wage gain 6 cents. From 1932 to 1941 (June) the real wage gain was 27 cents in a period free from any serious inflation or depression. This has been the most rapid wage gain in our country's history, when workers have at least succeeded in winning some of the income due them for their increased productivity. The level of hourly earnings was up to approximately 75 cents in June 1941, a gain of 56 per cent in less than nine years.

Possibility of Disaster

Are we now to lose nine-tenths of this gain in a price inflation? If we do have a serious price inflation today, added on to the vast dislocations of industry and workers caused by the change to mass production of modern war machines, America stands to lose a great deal more than jobs and wage standards. We know how the 1933 depression closed our banks and wiped out millions of dollars in workers' savings, bankrupted thousands of farmers and businesses, threatened to undermine our institutions. We know how serious depressions abroad caused the overthrow of democratic governments in country after country, brought Hitler and his regime to Germany. A serious price inflation in America today could bring incalculable disaster. What can be done?

Price Control Difficult

To control prices is an exceedingly hard task. The hundreds of millions of prices in the United States are fixed by millions of different people. The price of almost anything may be raised any day and raised again the next day, if there is a shortage of it or it costs more to make. Since "one man's price is another man's costs," a higher price for cotton means a higher cost for cloth and clothing; this requires a higher wage for the man who buys clothing and a higher cost for the man who pays the wage. And so the price rise once started spirals upward. This opens the way for profiteers and speculators who make money by speeding the inflation.

One way to stop the price spiral is for the Government to "freeze" all prices and wages, to prohibit all price and wage increases. This means denying workers any chance to improve their income, without

(*Continued on Next Page*)

Food Prices Mount

The U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported Tuesday that food prices paid by moderate income families now are 15 per cent higher than at the outbreak of the war in 1939.

The Bureau said that prices increased 1 per cent during the first two weeks of July, as compared to an increase of 1.6 per cent during the previous two-week period. It attributed the increases during the last few months to consumer demand, seasonal factors, large government purchases and some speculative buying.

During the first half of July, Savannah, Ga., prices showed the largest increase with an average rise of 3.2 per cent for 18 staple foods. San Francisco was fourth, with 1.7 per cent. Los Angeles recorded a 1 per cent drop.

Living Costs, Inflation And Control of Prices

(*Continued from Page Five*)

stopping employers' profits. Freezing prices and wages is the German way.

Another and much harder way is co-operative price control or "administered prices". A government administrator examines any serious price increase to find the reasons for it and fixes a price "ceiling" or top price which he feels will be just to all concerned. This is the way being tried out by Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply. It can succeed only if business men, labor, consumers, all groups co-operate with the Government by making every effort to economize and prevent price increases, and if the Government has power to enforce the price ceilings it sets and prevent chiseling and price profiteering. The task of policing prices would be colossal without the co-operation of American business.

Any kind of price control means a basic change in our free economy, but labor knows that inflation can be far worse than fair price controls; and the way being tried by our Government is much more in keeping with our free enterprise system and allows much more opportunity to labor than freezing wages and prices.

What Will Price Control Mean to Labor?

First, wages are not prices; price control does not mean wage control.

Second, wages can be substantially increased without raising prices. Since wages form only a relatively small part of a company's total costs, only 16 per cent in manufacturing industries, a 10 per cent wage increase raises costs by only 1.6 per cent, and this may be more than offset by increased productivity, savings due to expanded production or other economies. The chart [printed in the Survey, but not here reproduced] shows that with an 11.2 per cent price increase from June, 1940, to June, 1941, the maximum that could be attributed to wage increases was 1.4 per cent. In reality, the actual increase in costs due to wage increases in industry generally is very much less than 1.4 per cent, because the savings of expanding production have more than offset wage raises in very many cases. The fact that in July an investors' service reports "excellent corporate earnings in the making," and that dividend declarations for July, 1941, are above July, 1940, by nearly $12,000,000 or 4 per cent, shows that this spring's wage increases have not prevented highly profitable operation of the nation's business.

Third, Congress has brought about large price increases for farmers by fixing 85 per cent of "parity" as a basis for Government crop loans, O.P.A.C.S. has benefited business by permitting sizeable price increases in many lines, and government contracts have followed the general policy of giving high cost firms a price adequate to allow profits. Since farmers and businesses have received these benefits, labor must not be penalized by any hindrance to just wage increases.

Recognizing the very serious price situation, we are eager to do our share in stopping price increases. While upholding our rights, we are fully conscious of the important responsibility that rests upon us.

1. We recognize that although, in general, wage increases have not been an important factor in causing price increases, nevertheless there are many cases where a wage raise may cause a price increase if not properly adjusted. Some companies have exceptionally high labor costs; some are operating on a very small profit margin. Unions should secure Federation Research Reports showing an employer's wage paying ability before entering wage negotiations.

Reducing Production Costs

2. Furthermore, there may be cases where an employer cannot pay a wage increase unless he reduces production costs. In such cases, the union can help by co-operating with the employer in every possible way to improve efficiency and quality, prevent waste and reduce costs, provided the company agrees to open its financial records for wage negotiations and to submit for collective bargaining all records necessary to show the savings made by employees.

3. A final point of vital concern to us all. Labor's buying power is increasing by leaps and bounds at just the time when consumers' goods production is being drastically cut by priorities. Workers' income in 1941 will be up at least $8,000,000,000 from last year, or 18 per cent. The pressure of this vast buying power against the coming shortage of consumers' goods is bound to cause drastic price increases unless something is done. The Administration is making every effort to police prices fairly. We can do our part by voluntarily laying aside large amounts in savings, to be held for emergency or until the war is over. If voluntary saving is not adequate, we may find ourselves faced with rations or consumer taxes.

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Financial Appeal for Aid To Indicted Union Members

The office of the California State Federation of Labor has forwarded a statement to central labor councils, building trades councils and their affiliated unions which contributed to the defense of the union members indicted by the Sacramento and Stanislaus county grand juries, showing the receipts and disbursements by the Federation in handling the defense of these cases. The contributing unions are listed by cities, with the amount of each donation, and there is also a listing of the expenditures.

A communication accompanying the financial statement points out that the defendants were provided with the best of legal talent and that the conspiracy charges were defeated, but that the men were rearrested on a malicious mischief charge, on which they were found guilty. Two were given jail sentences in Sacramento county and fines of $500 each, and three were given jail sentences in Stanislaus county. These sentences have been appealed.

In addition to the deficit shown in the financial statement on the cases, the Federation communication reminds that a further amount is needed to carry forward the appeals and asks that donations be continued by affiliated unions throughout the State.

Buy the way you vote. Union Labels are as important as ballots in the fight for industrial democracy.

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Union Pressmen of West Hold Annual Conference

The Pacific Slope Conference of locals affiliated with the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, held in Los Angeles, was presided over by Herbert de la Rosa, of San Francisco, president of the body.

Thirty-nine delegates were present and all States comprised in the conference were reported represented.

President Leo J. Buckley of the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, a visitor on the West Coast at the time, was a guest speaker and told of the results attained in Baltimore in combined organizational work by the allied printing trades.

International Representative Present

Jacob Boscoe was present as a representative of the international union and its officials, and made an interesting address. He had been sent to St. Paul and Minneapolis by the international organization at a time when non-union shops were in the ascendancy, but was able to report now that in both the newspaper and commercial fields the Pressmen in the Twin Cities have approximately a 100 per cent closed shop. He urged continued activity in organization among the specialty workers and employees on offset presses, and pointed out the advantages offered by the international in providing free home courses of instruction in operating these presses. He advised assistance by the larger locals to those in the smaller cities.

Other speakers were James Brooks, trustee of the Pressmen's Home; Deputy Labor Commissioner Walls, and William West of the California Ink Company.

Secretary Edward M. Balsz reported that eight new unions have affiliated with the Conference (including pressmen, die and plate engravers, photographers, wax paper workers or periodical vendors), located in Bakersfield, Los Angeles, Twin Falls, Aberdeen, Seattle and San Francisco. He reported also that four other locals had declared their intention to affiliate. Secretary Balsz further announced that a label for use by printing specialty firms has been designed by the International Pressmen's Union.

The Conference approved a proposal for dues payment, ranging from $1 to unions having less than 26 members, to $5 for those having 251 or more members. The proposal will be submitted to a referendum vote of the affiliated unions.

Oral reports by delegates from various cities were made in reference to their local situations and progress, and three resolutions were passed upon.

Organization in Los Angeles

On motion of Delegate Bowen of San Francisco the Conference invited the printing trades unions of Los Angeles to participate in a drive to unionize the printing craftsmen in that city.

Officers elected were: President, Herbert de la Rosa; vice-president, Frank Smith; secretary-treasurer, Edward M. Balsz; sergeant-at-arms, Ed Darrow; members of executive board, George Spooner, California; Charles Slade, Arizona; Joseph Wasson, Idaho; Murdock McRae, Montana; M. A. Barr, Oregon; F. Cady, Washington; Fred Taylor, Utah; Karl Bogart, Nevada.

Seattle was named as the meeting place for the 1942 session of the Conference.

New City Appointee

John W. Bender, roofing contractor, was appointed a city Civil Service Commissioner this week to serve in place of Dr. Howard McKinley who recently resigned to become morale officer in the navy.

It is stated that in naming the new commissioner, Mayor Rossi made it plain the appointment is only for the period of Dr. McKinley's naval service. Dr. McKinley has been assured he will be returned to his civil service post at the end of the national emergency.

Battle in Congress on Bill to Shackle Workers

Organized labor is continuing to battle legislation which would give the Government vast authority to take over defense plants involved in labor disputes, break strikes with troops and then return the factories to private owners.

Writing in *Labor,* Ruben Levin says that leaders were encouraged by the smashing victory won two weeks ago in the House against the drastic measure which would have destroyed the right of workers to strike, and made pickets at defense plants liable to $5000 fines and five-year jail terms.

Original Purpose of Bill

These anti-labor proposals stem from the same bill. Originally, as introduced in the Senate, it provided only for revision of the Selective Service Act to reduce the draft age limit to 28 years.

Then Senator Connally (Dem., Texas) won approval in the Senate of an amendment giving the President sweeping powers to take possession and operate factories with troops where labor-management disputes threaten a letdown in production.

When the bill reached the House, it was completely overhauled by the House military affairs committee, headed by Congressman Andrew J. May (Dem., Ky.). The committee struck out the Connally amendment, and substituted even more vicious clauses impairing labor's long-established rights.

These clauses were killed in the House by votes of 218 to 151 and 220 to 150, leaving only the provision for lowering the draft age.

To Conference Committee

The bill went back to the Senate, last week, but that body disagreed with the pruned House version and voted to send the measure to a conference committee.

Senate conferees were expected to insist on restoration of the Connally amendment, and Tory members of the House conference committee will readily go along with the proposal.

The American Federation of Labor announced it considered the Connally amendment "just as objectionable" as the defeated May bill, and would urge Congress to reject it.

House Progressives said a fight would be made to send the report back to conference with instructions to strike out the anti-labor clauses.

Welch Loyal to Labor

In the defeat of the vicious May proposals, Progressives in the House did a valiant job. Tories tried to make it appear that the bill was needed "for the benefit of labor," but Progressives shattered that alibi.

"This legislation is a reflection on and a threat to millions of loyal American working men and women," declared Congressman Richard J. Welch (Rep.) representing the Fifth (San Francisco) district of California. "It will encourage a minority group of selfish employers who place profits above patriotism to deliberately stir up strife."

Congressman Lee E. Geyer (Dem., Calif.) declared the repressive proposals originated with solons from the "poll tax" states, where thousands of residents are disfranchised.

Congressman Jerry Voorhis (Dem., Calif.) called the measure "an attack on the fundamental rights of workers" and said it would "make more, rather than less, difficult the solution of industrial disputes without strikes."

From the standpoint of labor, the roll-call in the House on the May bill was one of the most important of the session, in that its provisions attempted to take from labor rights gained after many years of struggle. It was declared to be the first showdown on vicious proposals aimed at the nation's workers. Following is the vote of the California delegation in the House:

For the Bill—Costello (Dem.), Elliott (D.), Gearhart (Rep.), Hinshaw (R.), who was absent, but recorded for the bill, Johnson (R.), Kramer (D.), Lea (D.).

Against the Bill—Anderson (R.), Carter (R), Englebright (R.), Thomas F. Ford (D.), Geyer (D.), Izac (D.), Rolph (D.), Tolan (D.), Voorhis (D.), Welch (D.).

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Union Official Suspended

Thomas Farrell, alleged communist, has been suspended as president of Culinary Workers' Union No. 31 (A.F.L.), of Oakland, and awaits a union trial.

He was ordered suspended by Vice-President C. T. McDonough of the International Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders' League after the Alameda County Building and Construction Trades Council wrote the union that it was withdrawing its support "in any way whatsoever until the communistic leadership of the union is cleaned up."

Farrell's relation with the Communist party was disclosed when he appeared before the Oakland City Council to protest against the breaking-up of a recent communist street meeting by soldiers and sailors.

City-Wide Interest Shown In Drive for Aluminum

Mounting piles of aluminum at sixty-seven metropolitan area collection centers testify that San Francisco is joining 100 per cent in the National Defense Alumium Collection as the city-wide drive to round up scrap aluminum for national defense gains momentum.

District fire and police stations reported large quantities of saucepans, percolators, toasters and other kitchenware—all of aluminum—have been deposited with them. Serving as a barometer, the pile of aluminum scrap in the central bin in Civic Center is steadily growing toward its 36,000-pound capacity.

More than 2500 volunteers will conduct a door-to-door canvass next Monday, July 28, as Boy Scouts, veterans' organizations, civic and fraternal groups and women's clubs mobilize in an "all out" drive for aluminum. All housewives are urged to take inventory and have old and used aluminum ready for the collectors.

Destined for varied construction uses, the aluminumware collected during the present drive will go directly to defense industry. Government officials estimated that drive results might double the 20,000,000-pound goal.

Saturday, the San Francisco-Oakland baseball game will be featured as "Aluminum Day" at Seals' Stadium. Ladies will be admitted for one or more pieces of aluminum and the 10-cent tax. Children are urged to bring aluminum.

Volunteer help will pick up aluminum from fire and police stations and from designated areas during the house-to-house canvass. The local Brotherhood of Teamsters will supply drivers and the San Francisco Draymen's Association the trucks.

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Gratifying Response to Appeal for British Labor

With the full strength of the American labor movement behind it, "Aid British Labor Week," which was indorsed by President Roosevelt and proclaimed by twenty-two governors, met with a highly gratifying response throughout the nation, it is announced by Matthew Woll, national chairman of the American Labor Committee to Aid British Labor, which sponsored the "week" from July 14 to 20.

Besides editorials and news articles in leading daily newspapers, the appeal of the committee in behalf of the distressed working people of Great Britain was brought to the attention of the public every day of the week through nation-wide broadcasts by prominent citizens and officials. The radio speakers included Wendell L. Willkie, Mayor LaGuardia of New York, President William Green of the A.F.L., George Gibson, chairman of the British Trades Union Congress; George Meany, secretary-treasurer of the A.F.L., and Chairman Woll.

Tag Days were conducted in many cities, notably in New York City, where more than 2000 volunteers wearing gold and blue sashes reading "Aid British Labor" solicited with coin containers and distributed committee literature. Among other cities where major Tag Days were organized, were Toledo, Kansas City, Atlanta, and Newport, R. I. Meetings, outings, dances and sports events were held in various parts of the country.

In a transatlantic two-way conversation with Mr. Gibson, President Green emphasized that "the nazi menace is a peril to liberty the world over." Mr. Gibson appealed to the American people to redouble their efforts to rush increasing quantities of planes, tanks, guns and all munitions to help England overthrow Hitler.

CALIFORNIA ATTRACTIONS

The California State Automobile Association reports the following coming events, which may prove attractive to motorists for week-end or vacation trips: Annual western horse show at Pittsburg, August 3. Contra Costa County fair and horse show, at Antioch, August 7-10. Sonoma County fair, at Santa Rosa, August 2-9.

Take it easy! Blitz buggies are made for soldiers, not civilians.



Run o' the Hook

By FRED E. HOLDERBY
President of Typographical Union No. 21

The union at the regular meeting Sunday instructed its officers to communicate with each local union affiliated with the Northern California Conference of Typographical Unions inviting the delegates who will represent these locals at the Vancouver convention next month to attend a round-table discussion with San Francisco's delegates, which will be held this coming Sunday, July 27, in the offices of the union, 405 Sansome street. The meeting will be called to order at 2 p. m., and a large attendance is expected. Twenty-three locals in northern California, from Eureka to Bakersfield, have been invited to send their delegates. Holding of the convention on the Pacific Coast this year will undoubtedly mean that practically every local in California will be represented at Vancouver. This meeting should create a unanimity of opinion among the northern California delegates on the procedure to be followed on legislation which will come before the convention.

President Glen W. Cruzon of San Jose Typographical Union No. 281 was a visitor in the city over the last week-end, and was in attendance at the regular meeting of the union last Sunday.

Joe Soloman, formerly of the *National Scratch Sheet,* and who left here in May of last year, came in from Los Angeles on Tuesday. Joe has spent most of the time since leaving here in Chicago. Pending his getting located the family will remain in Chicago. He tells us confidentially that he is again an expectant grandfather.

Ernie Kramer, formerly a member of No. 21, informs friends here that he is the father of an eight-pound five-ounce boy, born at Methodist hospital in Los Angeles on June 29.

J. G. Rickard has moved back to San Francisco after several years' residence at King City. Joe paid headquarters a visit last week, looking up old friends. He is in the pink of condition.

Charles P. Bergsten of Chicago Typographical Union is visiting his daughter in this city, arriving here July 14 to remain for two weeks. Mr. Bergsten is in charge of the linotype department of the *Medical Journal* in Chicago.

J. B. Lockman, proofreader at the *Recorder,* is relaxing after a strenuous month of keeping the house in order. Mrs. Lockman and son, Dick, have returned from a visit with relatives at Salt Lake City, her former home.

Assistant Chairman Ronald Cameron of the *Examiner* chapel, while on vacation at Lucerne, on Clear Lake, with his wife and daughter, was instrumental in saving the life of a nine-year-old boy. Looking out over the lake, they saw the boy face downward, and were of the opinion he was resting by floating. When he sank, however, and did not reappear for around a minute, Ronald rowed out and dived for him. On the second attempt he was found on the bottom of the lake. He was taken ashore and first aid given him. After several minutes he was revived. The lad proved to be Daniel Sullivan of Berkeley, who was vacationing on the lake with his mother.

A new agreement has been accepted by Minneapolis Typographical Union covering the daily papers of that city, according to *Editor & Publisher.* The six-day week, which had been operative for years, was reduced to five days of seven hours, with one week's vacation with pay. An increase of 6.4 cents per hour brings the hourly wage rate to $1.40, which is retroactive to June 6.

L. L. Cowan, who left here the first of the year, returned to the city on Tuesday. He has been a member of the *Racing Form* chapel in Los Angeles since leaving here, and brought the regards and best wishes of "the bunch" on the *Form* to their friends in No. 21.

Joseph A. Dove, veteran member of the commercial branch, but for some years retired, is reported recovering nicely in Highland hospital, Oakland, following a serious operation.

R. G. Vernor of the *Examiner* chapel left Sunday evening for the Union Printers' Home. "Bob" had recently returned from a visit with his sister, in Texas, and his health had improved, but the last two weeks his condition became such that he decided to leave for the Home immediately.

"Call-Bulletins"—By "Hoot"

Two more of the machine boys are away this week. Al Todd is traveling to one of the national parks. Jess Newell is taking his vacation, but cannot get far from this neck of the woods as he has to be on hand to collect the rewards for the Chico boys. . . . Skipper Ed Fitzgerald also has a "tf" slip up. . . . Walter Reigelhuth, one of the huskies of the makeups, is hibernating—or whatever it is that makeups do when they are away from the shop. . . . Conley Stewart, night boss, expects to leave for a trip to Missouri next week. Probably wants to be shown—what?

"News" Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

Infection in his arm hospitalized Eugene McClain the last several days, but report has it he is getting back to normal. . . . Joe Sullivan visited Lou Schmidt, for some years hospitalized at Palo Alto Veterans, and found him apparently quite improved, and set on staying until recovered. . . . Last week another operation of an emergency nature, the second during a month, was performed on Mrs. Chuck Adams. . . . A spot over in Marin county will be the summer home of Bert Coleman and also where he'll vacation the ensuing two weeks. . . . "Lots has been said about high water spoiling the sport of angling this summer," volunteered Chester Beers before leaving for Shasta county, "and if it's true, well, I'll kill time hiking and kodaking." . . . The home in the building the last several months down at 553 Kains street, San Bruno, is completed and Harry Wiltsie moved in the other day. Harry says if any of the fellows driving through on a week-end should care to stop and give a "look see" they'll find a warm welcome.

Summer Trifles—Hubert Maurer, at Half Moon Bay, deciding to curtail expenses, running his car into the bay for a free wash, getting stuck in the sand and paying $5 to get it towed out. . . . Ernest Jacques, driving clear to Redding for trout fishing, finding streams too high and photographing the big dam—Shasta, not verbal. . . . Fred Wilson, calling Charley Cooper's attention to the stereo room's little Napoleon, Bob McLaughlin, and saying: "So you thought a stereotyper couldn't read; well, look at Bob, he's reading." Charley looked, and sure enough Bob was reading—the funnies. . . . After a lot of "ribbing" about it, Clarence Bossler, ex-marine, turned on his "pals," ex-army man Ed Haefer and ex-navyite Chuck Adams, and explained that the services always are seen in print as the army, the navy a-a-n-d the marines because the latter must be handicapped so they can get to a given objective at the same time as the two services that start first.

Golf News—By Joe W. Chaudet

The Union Printers' Golf Association moves into the last half of its 1941 tournament schedule this coming Sunday, July 27, when members and guests will gather at the Crystal Springs course, located on the Skyline Boulevard, back of Burlingame. Rained out in February of last year, when that tourney was scheduled for the Skyline course, this Sunday's appearance will be the Association's first tourney there since August of 1939.

Many Association members have never played the Crystal layout, and this Sunday's gathering will provide a fine opportunity for new members, and also provide all members with a variety of shots that will come in handy at Rancho Hacienda, as both courses are similar in topography. Since the close of Ingleside, the Crystal Springs course has been getting undivided attention from Tom Hutton's greenkeepers, and the course is in excellent shape. The most noticeable difference is in the greens, many of them having been reseeded, trimmed, and in some cases remade, and other improvements over the course have put it in really tip-top shape.

Play starts at 11 a. m. One foursome of Sunday workers has a 10 a. m. start. Green fees at Crystal are $1 per player, and the usual entry fee and hole-in-one fee will prevail. The hole-in-one will be played at the real short tenth hole, just back of the clubhouse. Awards for the four Association flights and the guest flight will be on the same basis as past tourneys, and all play will be at handicap for both members and guests. The semi-final round in the match play is also down for the day, and will find Chaudet against Russell, and Cameron against Nicholson, both matches being even-steven affairs, with no favorites.

An excellent nineteenth hole, a good restaurant, and a comfortable clubhouse, with the always present hospitable and friendly attention of Course Manager Eddie Holbrook, will afford an excellent outing for Association members this Sunday. Try and be present at Crystal Springs this Sunday for the regular monthly get-together of the Association.

SHORT SHOTS—The officers' monthly meeting outlined plans for the Association's "Annual" this August at Rancho Hacienda. Temporary plans for the day's program, as well as committees for the activities, were presented by President Stright, and will be published later. Bear in mind the Third Annual, August 24, at Rancho Hacienda. . . . Handicaps were revised as follows and take effect immediately: Emil Baffico, 20 to 19; Ralph Iusi, 9 to 7; Fred Leach, 22 to 20; Eddie Schmieder, 18 to 15. Elmer Darr was handicapped at 22, and Al Cantor at 20. . . . Fifty per cent of the hole-in-one will be given at Crystal for the award of the day. Awards totaling the century mark will make the Annual a party worth while. . . . Dinner, election of officers and swimming, plus several special events, will provide all with a grand day. . . . Tune up for August at Crystal this Sunday.

Woman's Auxiliary No. 21—By Laura D. Moore

All S.F.W.A. members who have not paid their dues to date should contact Secretary Selma C. Keylich, 2805 Van Ness (Prospect 2557), and pay them at once, as the next quarter's dues will be payable on or before September 1. . . . Marguerite B. MacLeod, secretary of Typographical Union No. 21, re-

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turned Friday night from a two-weeks' trip to Detroit where she picked up a new De Soto custom sedan in which she and her two sons made the return trip via South Dakota and the Bad Lands, Yellowstone Park, and other points. . . . Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Skinner will leave Saturday for a week at Tahoe. The twins, recently returned from a two-weeks' outing at Yosemite, will hold down the house. . . . Mr. and Mrs. Charles Crawford, who left, with their family, by auto on July 5, met friends from Seattle, and all spent their vacation together at Kitsap Beach on the Sound. The Crawfords reported a grand trip on their return. . . . Mrs. Gladys Boone, who arrived home Thursday of last week, was immediately ordered by her physician to take a ten-day rest in bed. Mrs. Boone was ill all the time she was in the East. The heat was too much for her. . . . Mrs. Inez Anley expects to remain at La Honda all next week She and Mr. Anley spent last week-end there, while Miss Marie Anley spent Sunday with friends at Russian River. . . . Mrs. Nora J. Swenson, chairman of the label committee, sent in her annual report last week to Mrs. Mary F. Rouse, international label committee chairman. . . . Friends hear from Mrs. Mattie S. Olcovich that she will not return from her Colorado trip for three weeks. Mr. and Mrs. Olcovich stopped at Carlsbad Caverns en route. They also stopped at the Union Printers' Home, Colorado Springs, and were impressed with the completeness and adequacy of the institution. . . . Your press correspondent mentally counts thirteen auxiliary families back from vacations which have been chronicled in this column. If members who are not active in the organization, and whose personal activities are for that reason not known to us, will let us know about their vacation trips, we, in turn, can tell the friends who enjoy knowing the "Doings of the Duffs." If you haven't a 'phone, drop a note to your press correspondent, at 1253 Forty-first avenue. This column belongs to the auxiliary. We want it to be representative. You can help make it so by your participation and co-operation.

Resolution

AID TO BRITISH LABOR

The following resolution was adopted by the San Francisco Labor Council at its meeting last Friday evening, as noted in the minutes of the Council appearing on page ten of this issue:

Whereas, The San Francisco labor movement is of the conviction that world domination by totalitarianism is the ultimate objective of the murderous, wanton and unwarranted attacks upon the free nations of Europe, and upon the British people in particular, by nazi Germany and fascist Italy, with the consequent enslavement of all the free people of the world and possible danger to the United States and our free way of life; and

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has always had the most cordial and fraternal relations with the British Trades Union Congress, and the American Federation of Labor has indorsed the financial appeal to assist the British people within the labor movement of England; and

Whereas, British labor in England is in the front-line trenches, supporting and protecting the democratic free people throughout the world; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That this Council co-operate in every possible way with the American Labor Committee to Aid British Labor, and we ask that this resolution be referred to the executive committee of the San Francisco Labor Council and that they be hereby instructed to make a liberal donation on behalf of the San Francisco Labor Council and that these funds be sent to the regional treasurer, Edward D. Vandeleur, Flood building, San Francisco, Calif., in order that clothing, bandages, medicines and other supplies sorely needed by our British fellow workers may be provided, in their struggle against the totalitarian dictatorships.

HARBOR DAY FETE

A lengthy marine parade along San Francisco's waterfront will herald an afternoon water carnival at Aquatic Park during the city's Harbor Day celebration Saturday of next week. Speedboat races, diving exhibitions, and Coast Guard demonstrations will be part of the carnival.

KNOW WHAT THEY WANT

Anti-union propaganda in the press, in Congress and on public platform hasn't fooled the workers, National Labor Relations Board reports show. During June, over 90 per cent of 134,107 workers who voted in collective bargaining elections cast their ballots for representation by unions. This pro-union percentage was declared to be the highest for any month in the six years since the Board began operating.

CALIFORNIA LAND RACKET?

The U. S. Secretary of Interior has ordered an investigation into what he said "may prove to be a new form of government land racket" in California through sale of rare old federal land grant scrip "at many times its true value." The paper is known as "Valentine scrip," and was issued in 1874. Prospective purchasers are being told, the secretary declared, that the scrip can be used to acquire privately owned beach properties and potential oil lands along the Los Angeles and southern California shores.

Baseball Event in Union Circles

The baseball teams of the Brotherhood of Teamsters No. 85 and Warehousemen's Union No. 860, both of which are affiliated with the San Francisco Labor Council League, will meet at Seals' Stadium a week from next Sunday, August 3.

Proceeds from the event will be donated by the contending clubs to the Northern California District Managers' Association, which organization renders aid to injured and needy in the ranks of semi-professional baseball players.

To date, the Teamsters and Warehousemen are undefeated in the Labor Council League games, and an interesting contest is predicted for their August 3 meeting.

Building Service Employees No. 87

By GEORGE HARDY, Secretary

Our union has signed a closed shop agreement with the Judson Pacific Steel Company, 1200 Seventeenth street, for our member, Albert Brawley.

It was only through the efforts of Lodge No. 68, International Association of Machinists, and the good offices of the federal conciliation service and their able representative, Mr. Omar Hoskins, that we were able to bring this firm into line with other similar industries. We were able to negotiate a contract increasing Brother Brawley's salary from 66 cents per hour to 75 cents per hour for an eight-hour day, five-day week, instead of the former seven-day week

We wish to wholeheartedly thank the Machinists' Lodge No. 68 for their co-operation in observing our picket line, thus enabling us to settle this controversy.

Our union has won all its demands, and has withdrawn the charges filed against this firm before the National Labor Relations Board for discrimination against our member and refusing to bargain collectively with our union.

The wages-and-hours suit will be decided by the federal court in San Francisco, where we have a claim against this firm for $2200, which amount will be doubled, plus attorney fees, in the event we are awarded a favorable decision.

William W. Hansen - - - - - - - - - - Manager
Dan F. McLaughlin - - - - - - - - - - President
Geo. J. Amussen - - - - - - - - - - Secretary
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Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

Mailers' Union No. 18 met in regular session at the Labor Temple last Sunday. . . . The union now has a membership of 123. . . . Keen interest in our monthly meetings continues. . . . The splendid reports of officers show they sacrifice much of their extra time to union work, that might be otherwise used for their own personal pleasure. They do this without complaint—so the rest of us should not think it too great a task to attend a meeting once a month.

H. I. Christie, secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council, made an interesting verbal report of his labors as a representative of the state printing trades unions at the recent session of the Legislature at Sacramento. He stressed the point that while labor's representatives had not succeeded in securing the adoption of much legislation beneficial to labor, owing to the Legislature being dominated by a reactionary-minded group, known as an (alleged) "economy bloc," yet labor's representatives were successful in preventing the adoption of much legislation that would have proven inimical to labor.

President Bennetts presented forty-year honor emblems to Paul Garrigan, John ("Jack") Barry, and George Bean. Other members entitled to the honor emblems, but unable to be present, through sickness and other causes, will be presented with them by the executive committee the coming week. They are: Frank Raubinger, Alfred F. O'Neil, Edward Catherine, James ("Jim") Gerarty, Thomas Stone, Thomas F. Burke, Harry C. Lytell. . . . Phil Trau was obligated to journeyman membership. . . . New applicants for journeymen membership: Carl Levy, and Cecil Van Vleet, a former member of Portland (Ore.) Mailers' Union.

Certain ambitious mailer politicians still possess the M.T.D.U. psychology—domination of working mailers. They will probably be much in evidence at the coming Vancouver convention with their perennial rosy promises to promote the mailer "welfare," if only given an opportunity to do so. But there is no record of these alleged labor "leaders" ever having voiced a protest against the scandalous performances carried on by certain alleged "leaders" of the M.T.D.U. of former years. Many of them were known as the "regular" followers of the "big shot" machine politicians, who always had their "lightning rods" up, in the hope that the "political" lightning (payroll representatives) would strike. Presumably aiming to promote the welfare of the bench-toiling members, in reality their activities were confined to that of keeping the political machines and political fences in repair. Their *modus operandi* consisted of "playing up" to friendly inclined foremen who, of course, received favors from the group in the M.T.D.U. hierarchy in the event these foremen were successful in dominating a union in the passing out of work to those who voted the "right" way—which was a system of bloc voting to "reward our friends and defeat our enemies," by keeping perennial job-holders in office.

In the light of past performances of these self-appointed "leaders," mailers would display wisdom by retaining their membership in the I.T.U. The M.T.D.U. never appeared to be anything but a "political racket." And a mailers' international union would simply be worse and more of it, for working mailers.

Sam Glasspiegel, active member of Milwaukee Mailers' Union, passed away on July 6. He represented the Milwaukee union as delegate to the 1928 and 1937 conventions of the I.T.U.

LUXOR CABS
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S. F. Labor Council

The Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at the Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 214. Labor Temple Headquarters phone MArket 6304. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. The Union Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m.

Synopisis of Meeting Held Friday Evening, July 18, 1941

Meeting called to order at 8:20 p. m. by Vice-President Haggerty; Delegate Armstrong, vice-president *pro tem*.

Roll Call of Officers—President Shelley excused.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the LABOR CLARION.

Credentials—Referred to the organizing committee.

Report of the Organizing Committee—(Meeting held Friday evening, July 18, 1941.) Called to order at 7 o'clock by Chairman Thomas A. Rotell. Members present were: Sister Tuoto, Brothers Rotell, White, Cruz, Schurba, Piccini, Cortesi, Ballerini and Bregante. The following delegates were examined and, after giving proof of citizenship, were found to have the necessary labels: Blacksmiths No. 168, Joseph Chesley. Cleaning and Dye House Workers No. 7, W. M. Matthews. Electrical Workers No. 202, G. L. Pickle. Federation Locksmiths No. 1331, Joseph Roscholar. Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90, Capt. J. F. Elb. Miscellaneous Employees No. 110, Otto Ahner, Robert Albers, James Dimakes, Leo Prodromou. Operating Engineers No. 64, Joseph Moreno. Warehousemen No. 860, Ernest Holt. Delegates seated. Meeting adjourned at 8 p. m.

Communications—Filed: Minutes of San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council. Telegram from Edward D. Vandeleur, secretary California State Federation of Labor, stating that their executive Council has rescinded its action relative to the "hot cargo" and secondary boycott and is now supporting a referendum; meeting will be held in Auditorium, Santa Barbara, Saturday, July 19, at 2 p. m.; the San Francisco Labor Council and affiliated unions are requested to be represented. American Federation of Labor (George Meany, secretary-treasurer), asking that national and international unions, state federations of labor, and city central bodies forward to that office a record of the amount of any contributions you have made already or may make in the future, either locally or to the national U.S.O. campaign headquarters. From Agricultural and Citrus Workers No. 22342 of Oxnard, Calif., inclosing copy of a bulletin distributed to the Associated Farmer members in Ventura county; stating also that they have been successful in having the National Labor Relations Board extend its jurisdiction to the citrus field workers—another victory for the A.F.L.; that there are some 3000 to 3500 "Okie" and "Arkie" strikebreakers in the county that will have to be disposed of, and reinstatement of their own workers will be done over a period of 30 days so as to prevent any chaos or riot in the exchange of these workers; since the discontinuance of the S.R.A., have had an added burden taking care of many destitute families with food, milk, utilities, picket line expenses and payment of rent on tents; this union finds itself indebted for four or five thousand dollars; any small contribution will be gratefully received; this is one group of workers that is 100 per cent A.F.L. Communication from Governor Olson, advising that he has approved and signed A. B. No. 1080. Weekly News Letter dated July 22 from the California State Federation of Labor. From Lodge No. 1327, International Machinists, stating they had settled their difficulties with the Wells Manufacturing Company of 220 Ninth street. From the California State Federation of Labor executive council, stating they have decided on referendum against "hot cargo" bill; motion that the San Francisco Labor Council appoint a committee to co-operate with the California State Federation of Labor to further the interests of the referendum; carried.

Donations: From Stereotypers and Electrotypers No. 29, inclosing check for $15 for the Howard Automobile Case Appeal Fund. From Sheet Metal Workers No. 104, inclosing checks for $10 for the Montgomery Ward Strike Fund. From Upholsterers No. 28, inclosing $25 for the Montgomery Ward Strike Fund. From Butchers No. 508, inclosing check for $50 for the U.S.O. (United Service Organizations).

Bills were read and ordered paid, after being approved by the trustees.

Referred to the Executive Committee: Lodge No. 1327, International Association of Machinists, asking strike sanction against the Pacific Nipple Company of 301 Vermont street. Optical Technicians and Workers No. 18791, requesting strike sanction against nine optical firms. Apartment and Hotel Employees No. 14, requesting strike sanction against the Wilson Estate, operators of 1401 Jones street. Wage scale and agreement of Garage and Service Station Employees No. 665 with the Rubber Institute.

Resolution: From the American Labor Committee to Aid British Labor (Clarence H. King, of the San Francisco Labor Council Committee) inclosing resolution to be referred to the executive committee of the Council asking that they make a liberal donation, the funds to be sent to the regional treasurer, Edward D. Vandeleur, Flood building, for clothing, bandages, medicines and other supplies sorely needed by our British fellow workers. Motion that the resolution be adopted; carried. (See resolution in full in another column.)

Request Complied With: From the Santa Rosa Labor Council, requesting support from the San Francisco Labor Council for the re-location of the six-and-one-half-million-dollar Moffett Field at Santa Rosa. Moved to comply with request; carried.

Referred to the LABOR CLARION: From the California Department of Employment, announcing that the Governor has signed A. B. 1177 amending the "experience rating" provisions of the present California Unemployment Insurance Act. This amendment will become effective September 13, 1941, and will be applied on that date as though it had been in operation from January 1, 1941. As a result of this provision, certain employers will become entitled to lower rates of contribution. From the California State Federation of Labor, inclosing a memorandum showing the councils and unions contributing to the defense of brothers indicted by the Sacramento and Modesto grand juries, and requesting further donations, as they will need approximately $5000 for attorneys to complete the cases.

Convention Call: From the California State Federation of Labor, announcing its forty-second annual convention, to be held in the Civic Auditorium, beginning at 10 a. m. Monday, September 22, 1941. Motion that the Council send two delegates; carried.

Nominations (for delegates to State Federation of Labor)—Charles Kindell, Sailors' Union of the Pacific; George Kelly, Chauffeurs No. 265; S. W. Douglas, Street Carmen, Div. 1004; George Johns, Retail Cigar and Liquor Clerks No. 1089.

Report of the Joint Labor Day Committee—(Meeting held Saturday evening, July 12.) This report, as printed in the LABOR CLARION of July 18, was read to the Council.

Report of the Executive Committee—(Meeting held Monday evening, July 14, 1941.) Called to order at 8 o'clock by Vice-Chairman Haggerty. In the matter of Bottlers No. 293, requesting the Council's approval of their new agreement, Brother Ahern was present and noted the changes, which call for a 10 per cent increase in wages and vacations with pay; your committee recommends indorsement, subject to the indorsement by the international union. In the matter of Hospital and Institutional Workers No. 250, presenting wage scale and agreement for registered nurses, now a part of their organization; Brother Hare explained that this is the first agreement submitted, which establishes a minimum wage of $125 per month for registered nurses; your committee recommends indorsement, subject to indorsement by the international union. In the matter of Newspaper and Periodical Vendors and Distributors No. 468, requesting strike sanction against the California Sports Service, Inc., both sides were represented; this agreement calls for the payment of 17½ per cent commission on all sales; your committee appointed a subcommittee, consisting of Brothers Ahern, Johns and O'Connell, to continue negotiations, to the end that an adjustment may be reached; a meeting was called for Wednesday at 2 p. m. In the matter of Machinists' Lodge No. 1327 and their controversy with the Simond Saw Company, this will be deferred until next Monday's meeting. It was reported that Steam Fitters No. 590 had settled their controversy with the Western Sugar Refining Company. The matter of Optical Technicians and Workers No. 18791 and their dispute with the Progressive Optical Company will be laid over to next Monday evening, July 21; both parties invited to be present. Meeting adjourned at 9:30 p. m. The report of the committee as a whole was adopted.

Reports of Unions—Window Cleaners—Have negotiated new agreement with employers, gaining an increase of wages; have had a law passed providing safety for their men all over the State. Machinists' Lodge No. 1327—Have been very successful in negotiating new agreements with many employers; thanked the Council for assistance. Optical Workers—Have extended contract with American Optical Company to Sacramento. Web Pressmen—Thanked Council for assisting in negotiation of contract with Phillips & Van Orden Company. News Vendors—Have negotiated an agreement with California Sports Service, Inc., gaining material benefits; thanked Council for assistance. Warehousemen—Are making good progress signing new agreements; Montgomery Ward strike still on; are attempting to bring about an adjustment; are having a controversy with Associated Distributors on jurisdiction. Real Estate Salesmen—Request all to assist them to organize salesmen in the industry. Union Label Section—Reported that there will be a display of union labels, shop cards, etc.—all free of charge—at the Civic Auditorium during the California State Federation of Labor convention from September 22 to 29; make your reservations now and have space allocated.

New Business—Brother Noriega resigned from the British Aid Committee; Delegate Clarence King appointed a member.

Receipts, $710; expenses, $2,441.65.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

HOME FROM VACATION

Miss Mary McDonald, of the office force of the San Francisco Labor Council, returned to her duties last Monday following a vacation, a portion of which was spent viewing the Yosemite Valley and participating in the many various activities provided for visitors to the State's famed playground.

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Urges Mandatory Saving To Help Defense Workers

A mandatory government-sponsored savings plan for defense workers, to aid them if they become unemployed at the end of the defense program, was urged by President Green of the American Federation of Labor, in testimony before the special House committee investigating migratory labor. The committee is headed by Representative Tolan of California.

Green suggested that the proposed fund be withheld until after the emergency period, or until an emergency in the worker's family made the use of such savings imperative. He said the Government ought to make defense employment attractive by extending social security coverage to all defense workers and other methods.

"One such inducement," he told the committee, "would be the use of a revamped social security program which would not discriminate against many defense workers as the present one does."

He explained that workers who left private employment to work for the Government lost benefits accruing from old age and unemployment compensation laws, since government workers are not on an insured basis and that those who had worked temporarily on defense would lose their old age and survivors' insurance benefits.

Assistant Administrator Gill of the W.P.A. submitted a prepared statement in which he said there was no possibility of a general labor shortage. He said that while the defense program will give employment to many, there would still be 5,000,000 out of work during this fiscal year.

California Factory Employment

Reflecting expanding defense production and seasonal increases in canning, California factory employment reached unprecedented highs in June, George G. Kidwell, Director of Industrial Relations, announced this week.

A rise of 11.6 per cent from May to June brought the level of manufacturing pay rolls 71.3 per cent above June a year ago. Manufacturing employment rose 7.1 per cent between May and June and was up 40 per cent for the year.

Wage increases together with longer working hours and increased overtime were reflected in the increase of more than 22 per cent in average weekly earnings in manufacturing industries from $29.07 in June, 1940, to $35.53 in June, 1941, the highest recorded in the State.

A year ago working time averaged 37.9 hours per week. In June, 1941, the average was 41.9 hours. Average hourly earnings of 84.8 cents in June reached an all-time high for manufacturing industries in California and compared with 76.6 cents a year ago.

Factory pay rolls in the San Francisco Bay industrial area in June were 54 per cent above June a year ago, and employment was up 25½ per cent. Outstanding increases were reported by the shipbuilding industry, which added 113 per cent more workers and increased pay rolls by 211 per cent over June, 1940. Average weekly earnings in the area's manufacturing plants rose to $37.96 in June, from $34.21 in May and $30.96 in June last year, reflecting longer hours, overtime and wage rate increases. Hourly earnings averaged 94 cents in June compared with 84.3 cents a year ago.

In Los Angeles county manufacturing pay rolls in June were 82½ per cent above the same month a year ago and employment was up 55 per cent. Chiefly responsible for these gains were tremendous increases in aircraft and shipbuilding. Longer working hours, overtime and wage rate increases were reflected in an 18 per cent jump in average weekly earnings in June to $34.13 from $29.00 a year ago. Hourly earnings averaged approximately 81 cents compared with slightly over 74 cents last year.

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TO NAME NEW BUSINESS AGENT

Adding to its present official family, Grocery Clerks No. 648 will elect a third business agent in a balloting to be held Friday of next week. Ten candidates will contest for the position, the line-up being as follows: Elsie MacDougall, Claude Camp, Peter Ramer, James Downs, Richard Johnson, Frank Leslie, Albert Groth, Paul Roth, George Kent and Samuel Goldfarb.

Labor Council Baseball League

The second series of games in the San Francisco Labor Council League was played last Sunday, and interesting contests rewarded the spectators.

Of special comment in reports of the games have been noted the pitching of Leggett for the Warehousemen, who struck out fourteen and allowed six hits, against the Building Service Employees, No. 87, with two of these hits being garnered by Killean of No. 87 in the form of a triple and double. A triple by Guisti produced the winning run for the Warehousemen, who were victors 4 to 3, and scored 9 hits.

The Commission Market Drivers defeated Retail Delivery Drivers No. 278 by 13 to 9. The market men registered 12 hits to their opponents' 9.

Teamsters No. 85 scored an 11 to 7 victory over the Production Machinists, and had 16 hits against 11 for the Machinists.

Labor Council League games scheduled for next Sunday, at the Harrison Street grounds are: At 10 a. m.—Production Machinists vs. Building Service Employees No. 87. At 12:30 p. m.—Warehousemen vs. Retail Delivery Drivers. At 2:30 p. m.—Teamsters No. 85 vs. Commission Market Drivers.

Sailors Protest Decision Of Maritime Commission

Expressing unconditional opposition to the placing under Panamanian registry the five Danish carriers acquired by the Government and assigned to American President Lines, was the latest action taken by the Sailors' Union to protect the American merchant marine.

Following out that the Maritime Commission has constantly stressed the importance of building up the merchant marine of this country, the Sailors prove how this contemplated governmental move will only accomplish a contrary purpose.

Under a foreign registry, the ships will operate under articles inferior to those of the Sailors' Union, and the whole union structure of wages and conditions will be seriously imperiled. This will not only weaken the West Coast unions but will wipe out all the gains they have achieved and threaten their very existence.

Such an anti-union measure, Harry Lundeberg, secretary of the union, stated, "is contrary to the President's declaration that no social gains of labor will be jeopardized during the defense emergency." He continued: "With the withdrawal of many ships from the merchant marine and their transfer into the army and navy services, the American seamen have already suffered seriously from lack of employment opportunity. This has not helped to build up the American merchant marine but has had a direct opposite effect—of dangerously undermining it."

The Sailors' Union asks all other labor organizations to protest this latest decision of the Maritime Commission.

SIGMUND STERN GROVE CONCERT

The next attraction in the regular series of Sunday concerts presented at Sigmund Stern Grove, this city, will feature the unique Northern California W.P.A. Negro Chorus, directed by Elmer Keeton, next Sunday, July 27, from 2 to 3:30 p. m. The program will be devoted to spirituals and specially arranged American negro melodies. The chorus will be remembered from previous appearances at Sigmund Stern Grove, where its popularity has been attested by record audiences. The concert is free to the public.

"We Don't Patronize" List

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it:

Adam Hat Stores, Inc., 119 Kearny.
A. Desenfant & Co., manufacturing jewelers, 150 Post.
American Distributing Company.
Austin Studio, 833 Market.
Avenue Hotel, 419 Golden Gate.
Becker Distributing Company.
B & G Sandwich Shops.
Beauty Shops at 133 Geary (except Isabelle Salon de Beaute).
Bruce, E. L. Company, Inc., flooring, 99 San Bruno Ave.
California Watch Case Company.
Chan Quong, photo engraver, 680 Clay.
Curtis Publishing Co., (Philadelphia), publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."
Dial Radio Shop, 1955 Post.
Doran Hotels (include St. Regis, 85 Fourth St.; Mint, 141 Fifth St.; Hale, 939 Mission St.; Land, 936 Mission St.; Hillsdale, 51 Sixth St.; Grand Central, 1412 Market St., and the Ford Apartments, 957 Mission St.).
Drake Cleaners and Dyers.
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
Gantner & Mattern, 1453 Mission.
Golden State Bakers, 1840 Polk.
Gates Rubber Company, 2700 Sixteenth Street.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and workingmen's clothing.
Howard Automobile Company.
John Breuner Company.
Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.
L. C. Smith Typewriter Company, 545 Market.
Lucerne Apartments, 766 Sutter.
Magazines "Time" and "Life," products of the unfair Donnelley firm (Chicago).
M. R. C. Roller Bearing Company, 550 Polk.
Montgomery Ward Company, Oakland.
National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.
Navlett Seed Company, 423 Market.
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.
Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
Purity Springs Water Company, 2050 Kearny.
Remington-Rand Inc., 509 Market.
Romaine Photo Studio, 220 Jones.
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.
Sealey Mattress Company, 6699 San Pablo avenue, Oakland.
Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.
Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.
Standard Oil Company.
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.
Sutro Baths and Skating Rink.
Swift & Co.
Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.
W. & J. Sloane.
Woodstock Typewriter Company, 21 Second.
Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.
All non-union independent taxicabs.
Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.
Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of the Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Department of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America are unfair.
Cleaning establishments that do not display the shop card of Retail Cleaners' Union, Local No. 93, are unfair.
Locksmith shops which do not display the union shop card of Federated Locksmiths No. 1331 are unfair.

Pledging Fealty to National Aims, Butcher Workmen Oppose Pronouncements Against Wage-Scale Changes

A pledge of co-operation in the national defense effort, with "no reservations," coupled with assurances there will be no strikes by members of the union unless the employers force them, was given by the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, in a statement of policy left for President Roosevelt at the White House.

"We pledge allegiance to our nation, our government, our constitution and the guarantees for which it stands," the union declared. "Our own union is a democratic institution, born of a democratic nation, living under the guarantees of its constitution. We pledge an allegiance that contains no reservations."

Changes Seen Inevitable

While the union emphasized it was subordinating its own welfare to that of the nation, it made it plain it did not accept "any pronouncement to the effect there must be no change in wage rates or conditions of work."

There have already been changes and there will be more, the union declared, adding that changes, far from weakening the national economy, might very well strengthen it.

The union's statement was given to Brig. Gen. Edwin M. Watson, the President's aide, by a committee headed by Patrick E. Gorman, president of the Amalgamated. The committee was cordially received by General Watson, who promised the statement of policy would be laid before the President at once.

The union declared it would not in any way take advantage of the national need to seek advantage for its membership and defined its policy in regard to work stoppages as follows:

"We will not cease work in any plant that in any way involves the welfare of defense or the prosecution of war, unless and until the issue is most acute and unless the employer should utterly reject the machinery of peaceful negotiation and settlement.

"Where our contracts with employers stipulate arbitration we shall without fail honor those provisions and abide by the results.

"Where our contracts do not stipulate arbitration we shall seek to apply the methods of arbitration in event of dispute. We shall seek the assistance of every properly constituted agency, up to and including the National Defense Mediation Board, and we shall abide by the results of such proceedings."

Changes May Help Nation

On the question of changes in pay and working conditions, the union said: "We do not accept any pronouncement to the effect that there must be no change in wage rates or conditions of work. Nor is it a part of any patriotic necessity that we should accept such a pronouncement. Thus far in the defense period there have been many changes which have altered basic living standards. . . . These changes may make further changes necessary and it will not do for officials of government, or for those in private positions, to say that further rectifying changes will wreck or even injure the national economy. They may, on the contrary, improve it."

Call for Donors to Blood Bank

San Francisco's blood bank is the finest in the United States.

San Francisco will be selected by the Government as one of the nation's seven or eight official blood procurement centers for the country's armed forces.

These statements were made by Dr. William De Kleine, American Red Cross director in charge of blood plasma collection, as he completed an inspection of the San Francisco County Medical Society's blood bank laboratory at 2180 Washington street. Dr. De Kleine is on a nation-wide tour to organize blood collection projects for the army and navy and for civilian emergencies, in Red Cross chapters of the larger cities. Volunteer blood donors in the ranks of labor and all walks of life are asked to telephone the blood bank, WAlnut 5600, for appointments. Officials emphasize that since the organization is operated on a non-profit basis, only volunteer donors are acceptable. Blood is being made available to those who need it at the smallest possible service charge, and hence funds can not be provided for payment of professional donors.

Right of Government Employees

At the annual convention of the Oregon State Federation of Labor a resolution was adopted dealing with the right of publicly owned and operated industries' employees to organize.

The resolution points out that a dangerous tendency is noticeable in public officials denying the employees of publicly owned businesses the right of collective bargaining as accorded to employees of private industries. It concludes with the declaration that these employees have such a right and should be supported in their fight to win collective bargaining agreements and exercise all the other privileges enjoyed by workers in private industries.

The Oregon Federation calls upon all other State Federations of Labor to join it in presenting this resolution to the American Federation of Labor.

A girl may wear a golf outfit when she can't play golf, and a swimming suit when she can't swim—but when she puts on a wedding gown she means business.—Claremore (Okla.) *Progress*.

Oakland Label Show

Tomorrow (Saturday, July 26) will be Bakery Wagon Drivers' night at the Union Label Show at 2343 Broadway, Oakland. A program of entertainment will be provided by Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union No. 432 and other surprise features will be provided for the visitors.

Attendance is reported to have been very good at these Saturday night events. Admission is always free to the Union Label Show, which is open every day, and on Saturday evenings when special programs are presented.

Thursday, August 21, at 1 p. m., will be a special event for the ladies of union labor at the Union Label Show. Katherine Kerry, nationally known home economist of the beet sugar industry, will be present to give a lecture and demonstration on home economics. She will also conduct a home-made jam and jellies contest, and all women are invited to participate.

California motorists approaching or passing military convoys are urged by the Highway Patrol to remember that the army has the right of way and to govern themselves accordingly.

Westwood Carpenters' Agreement

Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2836 affiliate of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners recently defeated decisively the C.I.O. Woodworkers of America in an N.L.R.B. election among the Red River Lumber Company employees of Westwood, Calif.

The California State Federation of Labor announces that immediately upon being designated the bargaining agency for the employees, No. 2836 entered into negotiations with the company, which ended in an agreement, superior to any on the entire West Coast, giving the union a closed shop and a 5-cent increase in wages for all categories of work.

President William L. Hutcheson, of the International Brotherhood of Carpenters, stood behind the men through the whole fight and agreement negotiations until they had won the signed contract from the company. This support rendered by the international was heartening to the members of the local.

From the very beginning, the Federation announcement continues, the local N.L.R.B. was openly antagonistic to the A.F.L. lumber and sawmill local, but in spite of the peculiar behavior of the Board, the victory won was clearcut and overwhelming.

As a result of this triumph, an added impetus has been given the Lumber and Sawmill Workers' Union campaign to organize all of the workers in the industry into their union. Officials of this organization express the greatest optimism for the future and believe that it is only a short time until the whole industry will be organized into the American Federation of Labor.

TEMPLE EMPLOYEE HOME AGAIN

Eugene Kelly is again on the job in the assembly room of the Labor Temple after a vacation. His itinerary ranged from the Shasta Dam to the cities in the southern part of the State, and he reports the trips as having been enjoyable.

YEARS OF FRIENDLY RELATIONS

Announcing renewal of the contract between the United Press and the Commercial Telegraphers' union, President Frank B. Powers of the union pointed out that continuous relations have been existent between the press association and the C.T.U. since 1907 without a strike. The new contract provided for wage increases, 5-day, 37½ hour week and up to three weeks' vacation with pay.

ANOTHER CLOSED SHOP PACT

One of the best union agreements ever obtained in the South was signed in Nashville between the Tennessee Biscuit Company and the Bakery Workers' Union and the Teamsters and Chauffeurs' Union. The agreements call for the closed shop, increased wages, vacations with pay and holidays with pay. Seniority is another feature of the agreements, with generally improved working conditions. This is the first closed shop agreement signed by this company.

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